



ALEXANDRIA.  
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

AND so the "kickers" have had a conference at Richmond, and resolved to issue an address against their driver, and to order that the district delegates to the national republican convention be elected at conventions within the respective districts, and not at the State convention, as their driver desires. But what good? General Mahone's strength lies in his negro cohorts, not in his handful of whiterеспублиkans. The hundred thousand negroes who march up to the polls in armed ranks and vote his ticket will never hear of the address the "kickers" will issue, and will not heed it if they shall. The few white republicans may read it, and some of them may possibly be influenced by it. But what are they among so many? When the Virginia republicans willingly submitted their necks to the yoke of the man who, of all the other democrats in the State, had been their most proscriptive enemy, they assumed not only the collar but the service of slavery, from which they will hardly free themselves, but for which they have only themselves to blame. They may meet and issue addresses, and order, and even hold district conventions, but the General will be Charley at the cat hole every time; and, judging by experience, the few kickers, with all their kicking and bucking, will, at the next election, jump back in the traces, and tag along after their many colored allies, and vote the General's ticket "like little men."

NOW that Mr. Cooper, the agent of the foreign holders of Virginia bonds, has returned from England, bringing with him the bonds requisite, under the act of the Virginia legislature, to prove the genuineness of the coupons attached to them, which latter he will sell to Virginia taxpayers at half their nominal value, it is highly probable that many of them will be bought and used in payment of taxes, as the U. S. Supreme Court has decided that a tender of such coupons is a legal payment of Virginia taxes. In the mean time Virginia's officials will continue to bring suit against those who make such tenders, all of which must necessitate some cost, which must be paid by the State, as all of them must be decided in favor of the tenderer. And so the unsettled condition of the State debt will continue, with all its injurious effects upon the State and all her people. From the first, honesty has been the best policy, but that is a lesson many people cannot learn.

OF ALL the republican Senators none are more pronounced and emphatic in their advocacy of a free vote and a fair count, in the South, than Messrs. Aldrich and Chase, of Rhode Island. And yet no foreign born citizen of their State can vote unless he be a real estate owner; and at the recent election there, it has been proved, that factory hands were compelled to vote as their employers desired, and that thousands of voters were bought as so many sheep in the open market. The two Senators referred to belong to that immense host of Northern republicans who possess the faculty of seeing a fly on a barn door, but not the door itself.

THE TARIFF bill will be taken up for consideration in the U. S. House of Representatives to-morrow. Nearly all the democrats in that body will support, and nearly all the republicans oppose it. For the good of the whole country, irrespective of parties, it is hoped it may be passed. If it be defeated by democratic defection, the democratic party will receive another blow, which, added to those previously inflicted, will render its recovery by November hardly possible.

From Washington.  
[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1888.  
Gov. Lee arrived here last night, but left for Alexandria early this morning, to return here this afternoon.

Emancipation day was celebrated here to-day by a grand colored military and civic procession. Pennsylvania avenue throughout its length from the Treasury Department to the Capitol was crowded with colored people, the entire race in this city and apparently in the surrounding country having turned out, either to take part in or to see the show.

Representative Gaines, of the Petersburg district, in Virginia, being asked to-day if the published statement of Prof. Langston, colored, to the effect that he, Langston, would probably be the republican nominee for Congress in that district next fall was correct, smiled and said he did not think it wise to precipitate a fight there, but at the right time he would show his hand and that he thought it would be the highest, or words to that effect.

Representative Yost, who was present at the "kickers" conference in Richmond last Saturday night, says there were no secret proceedings at the conference, and that it might as well have been a public meeting. He says all that was done was the approval of a short address that will be issued, and a determination that district conventions to elect delegates to Chicago should be held wherever the republicans deemed it proper to hold them, as they would certainly do in his and in the Norfolk districts.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, at their meeting this morning, considered the Mount Vernon Avenue bill, but without coming to any conclusion appointed Senator Daniel a sub-committee to report at a future meeting, which he will call for the purpose. The majority of the committee seemed to be of the opinion that the proposed avenue should be the southern approach to the proposed Memorial Bridge from Observatory Hill, in Washington, to Arlington, and that until the bill for the latter be passed the avenue bill may as well stay in abeyance. They also thought the bill for the avenue would not be agreed to, for

the reason that the government is indisposed to pay interest, which that bill provides for. They talked, however, as though favorably disposed to an appropriation for the construction of the avenue. They determined to hear no delegations on the subject, and seemed to think the best way to facilitate an appropriation would be for the directors to show that they had a clear right of way for the entire length of the proposed road.

The House River and Harbor Committee held a meeting to-day and determined to call up the river and harbor bill at to-day's session and attempt to pass it under a suspension of the rules. From the way some of the leading republicans talk, the attempt if made will meet with strong opposition, as they want to have it debated, so as to obstruct the tariff bill.

Through the influence of Representative Lee of the Alexandria district, Mr. John Edelin of Alexandria has been put on the painters roll in the Treasury Department, and Mrs. Peach, wife of Mr. Gibson Peach, of the same city, been promised a place as char woman in the same Department.

Mr. Mills has returned and was at the Capitol to-day. He will call up the tariff bill to-morrow. He will commence his speech in favor of it, but should he be too weak to conclude it, will have the rest printed, and allow Mr. Kelley to reply. Eighty members are booked for speeches. The friends of the bill will endeavor to restrict general debate to two weeks, and then proceed under the five minutes rule, and have the bill passed before the meeting of the national democratic convention, but its opponents say the dog days will come and go before such an end shall have been reached.

Representatives Bowen of the 9th and Brown of the 5th Virginia districts have gone home to look after the county republican conventions to be held in those districts this week.

The talk about nominating Senator Gray of Delaware for the Chief Justiceship is becoming more and more life. Indeed it was reported at the Capitol to-day that his nomination was assured.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

C. B. Raine, a former prominent citizen of Petersburg, died last Saturday.

Richard Riley, of Fauquier county, had an eye removed Thursday at the hospital in Washington.

The Sheriff of Fauquier has collected 24 coupon judgments amounting to \$2,241 65; \$1,798 88 goes to the State.

Charles Dickinson, of Waterbury, Conn., died suddenly at the Hygieia Hotel, Fort Monroe, Saturday afternoon.

All the money has been subscribed for the proposed Richmond exposition and the plans for the proposed building will soon be ready. Bishop Keane has gone to Louisville, Ky., in the interest of the Catholic University, the corner stone of which will be laid on the 24th of May.

A movement is on foot in Lexington to erect a monument over the grave of Stonewall Jackson. The necessary amount of money has been raised.

The anti Mahone republican leaders have held a conference in Richmond and agreed on a plan of operations. They will issue an address to the republicans of the State.

The democrats of Petersburg have held their ward meetings, and elected delegates to a city convention to be held to-morrow night to nominate the various city officers.

It said that on the completion of the Simpson dry dock at Newport News there is to be a large shipyard built there at a cost of \$2,000,000, to be worked in connection with the dry dock for iron ship-building and the business generally.

The jury in the case of Hiram E. Hausen-luck, a well-to-do resident of Shenandoah county, on trial for the seduction of Mary Alice Rinker, brought in a verdict of guilty with imprisonment in the State penitentiary for two years. A motion for a new trial was overruled. Bills of exception were taken, and the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

An incendiary fire in Portsmouth Saturday morning destroyed eleven frame dwellings on Crabbe street, near Pine, occupied by colored people. The loss was about \$8,000 and the insurance \$2,000. Alice Robinson, colored, was arrested and committed to jail on the charge of setting fire to one of the houses. George Jordan, a truck driver, fell from a roof, a distance of thirty feet, and very seriously injured himself.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Boulanger was elected to the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday by an overwhelming majority.

The Wheeling factory, at Wheeling, W. Va., was burned Saturday. Loss \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000; cause natural gas.

It is announced in the "court journals" that "Mrs. Cleveland is making good progress with her French lessons." Jerusalem! What flunkies!

Mrs. Eliza Thornburg, aged seventy-four years, was burned to death at Jeffersonton, Ky., yesterday, by her clothing taking fire while using coal oil in a stove.

Empress Victoria of Germany is credited with clinging tenaciously to the hope, despite the objection of Bismarck, that Prince Alexander and her daughter may be married.

Charles Teiling was shot through the body and probably fatally injured by special officer Klopfer near the intersection of 13th street and Ohio avenue in Washington early yesterday morning.

The effort to raise a fund for the benefit of the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite has, it is understood, taken definite form, and already upwards of \$10,000 has been subscribed in Washington.

The New York and Washington express train collided with a locomotive on the Pennsylvania's elevated road entering Philadelphia yesterday and four cars were wrecked and a score of persons injured.

Assistant District Attorney A. A. Lipscomb is mentioned by his democratic friends in Washington, as a candidate to succeed Judge Snell, whose third term, eighteen years on the Police Court bench, will terminate next June.

#### DECISION IN THE CANAL CASE.

Judge Hughes, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has delivered the following decision in the case of the United States vs. the Alexandria Canal Company, by which the claim of the city against said company (\$60,000 with interest) is allowed:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT,  
ALEXANDRIA, April, 1888.  
United States  
vs.  
The Alexandria Canal Company.  
On the petition of the city of Alexandria and demurrer to the same.

Hughes J.  
On the 4th of May, 1887, the United States filed a bill in this Court to procure a dissolution of the Alexandria Canal Company, praying, among other things, that its debts be ascertained and its property and effects sold.

A reference has been made to a commissioner, who has been required to report what debts are due from the company and who are its creditors.

In aid of the Commissioner charged with this inquiry, the city of Alexandria, on the 6th of January, 1888, came into Court, by petition, averring that it is a creditor of the canal company; filing certain bonds of the canal company to the amount of about \$80,000, as evidences of the alleged indebtedness; and praying virtually that the bonds may be declared to be a valid debt of the canal company to the city.

The receiver of the canal company comes and demurs to the petition, alleging as grounds of demurrer, that a large number of the bonds filed by Alexandria are barred by statutes of limitation of the State of Virginia; and that such of the bonds as are not so barred, are stale and ought not *ex quo et bono* to be held to constitute a valid claim against the company.

A memorandum of the bonds in question has been made for me by the clerk, and is filed, from which it appears that bonds under seal to the amount of \$26,400 (which I shall designate as class 1.) were issued in 1850 and fell due on the 1st day of January, 1865;

That others to the amount of \$8,500, (which I designate as class 2.) were issued in 1854, and fell due on the 1st day of January, 1860;

That others to the amount of \$23,000 (say class 3.) were issued in 1850 and fell due on the 1st day of January, 1860;

That one bond for \$2100 (say class 4.) was issued in 1847 and fell due on the 14th August, 1867;

That other bonds to the amount of \$2,450 (say class 5.) were issued in 1858, and fell due on 1st January, 1859;

That other bonds to the amount of \$13,505 79 (say class 6.) were issued in 1846, '47 and '50, and fell due on the 1st January, 1856;

That one bond for \$2,000 (say class 7.) was issued in 1848, and fell due on the 5th of April, 1853;

And that one bond for \$1,400 (say class 8.) was issued and fell due on the 28th March, 1849.

I think it was competent for the receiver to have answered the petition of the city of Alexandria, by demurrer. This is a method of insisting upon the statute of limitations and staleness of a demand, in courts of equity, which is abundantly sanctioned and supported by the authorities.

I come, therefore, to consider the question of statutory law. The city of Alexandria could have brought suit upon these bonds during the life of the company in a court of law; and it is well settled that where a court of equity has concurrent jurisdiction of a debt with a court of law, it is bound to apply the statute of limitations, in the same manner in which it would be applied by the lower court; we must, therefore, ascertain which, if any, of the bonds now under consideration are bound by the Virginia statute of limitation. In order for the statute to be effectual, the period during which the statute ran against them must have been twenty years. The bill in this case was filed on the 4th of May, 1887. The period during which the running of the statute was suspended, in consequence of the sectional war, began on the 17th of April, 1861, and terminated on the 1st of January, 1869, lasting seven years, eight months, and fourteen days. The time between the 1st of January, 1869, and the filing of the bill in this case, on the fourth of May, 1887, was less than twenty years; and it follows that the period during which the statute must have run against the bonds under consideration must reach back twenty years, plus seven years, eight months and fourteen days; that is to say, must reach back twenty-seven years, eight months and fourteen days from May 4th, 1887. The statute did not begin to run against these bonds, therefore, before the 21st of August 1859; all bonds which fell due anterior to that date being barred; and all falling due after that date, being free from the statutory bar.

It follows that the bonds of classes 1, 2, 3, and 4, heretofore named, amounting to \$60,000, are not affected by the statutes of limitation; and that those of classes 5, 6, 7, and 8 named above, amounting to \$19,355 79, are beyond the limit of the statute, and are barred.

We come therefore to enquire whether this court, sitting in equity, will apply a rule of its own to the bonds of classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 not barred by statute, and reject them on the ground of mere staleness, as insisted upon by the receiver.

There is no doubt that, in proper cases, a court of equity may, exercising a prerogative peculiar to the equity jurisdiction, reject claims that have not yet come to be barred by statute law; but this extraordinary power is never brought into requisition except upon urgent necessity. It is only exercised in cases where some gross injustice would result generally to persons other than the debtor and the creditor holding the claim. A court of equity will apply a shorter limitation than the statute prescribes for the purpose, in the language of Judge Story, of "discouraging for the peace of society, antiquated demands, and will refuse to interfere where there has been gross laches in prosecuting rights, or long and unreasoned acquiescence in the assertion of adverse rights." It will refuse to recognize claims of long standing where they could not be recognized without injury to the rights of persons which accrued in consequence of the indulgence of the holders of earlier claims.

The case at bar presents no features of that sort. There are no creditors of the Alexandria Canal Company except the city of Alexandria. There are no creditors to be injured by the payment of her debt. The issue is between the indebted company and the city, its sole creditor. It is between them alone, and this issue resolves itself into the simple question whether an undisputed debt shall be respected merely because the creditor has refrained from pressing it through a period of years. I do not think that the mere fact that Alexandria was slow to enforce just claims against a company in whose success its prosperity largely depended, constitutes a case of such laches as equity reprehends. That company has ceased to exist, and can no longer contribute to the prosperity of the city. It owes the city a debt contracted long ago, never paid and still due. It is in very large part not barred by statute; and no reason whatever appears why this part of the debt should not be paid. The commissioner must take proofs of the \$60,000 of bonds I have designated, and report it as an existing valid debt against the defendant company.

Charles W. Foster, alias Henry Williams, charged with embezzling \$800 from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which he was a freight agent, was arrested in Norfolk on Saturday on a telegram from Philadelphia, and will be held until an officer comes for him.

#### A Cavalryman's Mishap.

The following correspondence, begun in 1863, between a Virginia lady and Major Andrew B. Wells, of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and ending in 1883, tells its own romantic story of an episode of the civil war:

KING GEORGE COURT HOUSE,  
May 13, 1863.  
Lieutenant Wells.  
Dear Sir: You perhaps remember that you were at Mr. Brown's the early part of last winter. Will you, if your engagements will allow, ride down to-morrow? We wish to see you on important business. We live five miles below King George's Court House. Respectfully,  
JENNIE BROWN.

Mr. William S. Brown, King George Court House, Va.  
Dear Sir: Twenty-five years ago this note was handed me by a negro boy while in camp with my command about five miles from Edge Hill, Va. I took a few men and started to call on Miss Brown, in answer to her note, and landed in Richmond, Va., the next day, my party and self having been ambuscaded and captured on the way to her home.

A quarter of a century having elapsed, and all bad feeling over the stirring events of the years 1861-1865 having passed away there, I never saw you but once in my life, and though I was but a boy, I saw that you were a lady and sympathized with you and it was on this account that I started with my party to help you when the capture took place; but I can assure you that that affair made an impression on my mind, with regard to stepping out of one's way to help others, which has lasted these twenty-five years, but it is all right now. Remember, while I was there in Libby lots were drawn to hang two officers, and the only reason they were not hung was because our Government held General Lee's and General Winder's sons, and the Confederate Government was notified that if they hung the two Federal officers the two Confederates would be strung up. So they were released.

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in answering my inquiry, and let me repeat it again—I fully believe your statement. If you should ever visit Philadelphia I should be very glad to see you, Good-by, and good luck to you, is the earnest wish of  
Yours truly,  
A. B. WELLS.

Late Captain, S. B. Cavalry.  
Room 3, 411 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

KING GEORGE COURT, Va.,  
January 18, 1888.

Captain Andrew B. Wells.  
Dear Sir: Your favor of 12th inst. enclosing a note from Miss Jennie Brown, duly received.

The writer of that note is my sister, and I sincerely regret that during the many years that have since elapsed you should have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the only motive that prompted her to write the note referred to, which was to invoke your friendly aid in recovering a pair of valuable carriage horses that had been taken from her family.

Being clerk of the courts of this county and exempted from military service, I remained at home during the war and consequently had an opportunity of learning the circumstances connected with your unfortunate capture.

I can assure you, my dear sister, that it was no preconcerted plan on the part of my sister, or any of her family, to have you and your party captured. I know she was not capable of rewarding your previous acts of kindness by such treachery. The circumstances, as sometimes afterwards detailed by Captain Robinson, whom I know well, and who commanded the Confederate party that made the capture, were that he was sent across the lines for the purpose of capturing some horses from federal troops they heard were foraging in the county, and that without any previous notice they came up with your party.

Capt. Robinson died a few years ago. If he were living, I am sure I could get a statement from him that would fully satisfy you that neither my sister nor any of her family were directly or indirectly guilty of betraying you.

Shortly after you were captured we heard in some way that with seven others you had been sentenced to be executed in retaliation for some alleged offense committed by federal troops, and my wife becoming very much concerned about it sent for Major Huey, who was stationed near us, and requested him to send by flag of truce a letter to Gen. Lee detailing the circumstances of your capture and praying your release.

My sister, many years ago, married Col. James M. Wynne, of Murfreesboro, N. C., where she still resides. I have sent her your letter, with her note enclosed, and hope she will promptly do what she ought to have done many years ago, write and satisfy you that it was only in an innocent way that she was in any manner instrumental in your capture.

It is true that during the war we suffered a good deal from depredations by private soldiers, but we received many acts of kindness from officers. General Patrick gave my wife a passport to Washington, which enabled her to lay in supplies which lasted us during the war, for which we should ever feel grateful to him. Lieut. Carpenter was also kind to us. Is he still living? and is Major Huey still alive? There were also others, but I have really forgotten their names.

I hope you came out of the war, with all its dangers and hardships, and from your imprisonment safe and sound, and that since you have been prospering in business. Should you be able to spare the time run down and make us a visit. You would find that the bad feeling engendered by the unfortunate war has long since passed away in this section. I am yours, very truly,  
WILLIAM S. BROWN.

MURFREESBORO, N. C., Jan. 17, 1888.

Captain Wells:  
DEAR SIR: Yesterday's mail brought me your letter addressed to my brother. When I opened it my eyes first rested on those few lines penned by me almost twenty-five years ago. Oh! how many sad recollections it recalled. It will never be known in this world what we endured in that unhappy, unnecessary struggle.

You probably knew the circumstances. My father died during the war. My sister and myself, with an infirm brother, were left unprotected on a large landed estate. We had seen our property taken from us year after year, horses, mules, sheep, poultry, corn, and in fact, nearly all we had to subsist on.

It was when our last dependence was taken from us I appealed to you. Our father's pet horses were very dear to us. It was to recover them I wrote to you.

I thank you now, after so many years have intervened, sincerely and truly for your kindness. Let me assure you I did not dream of your being captured. I did not know there was a Confederate in the county. If you had known me I do not think you would for one moment have suspected me of acting such a treacherous part.

None regretted the circumstances more than I did, for I was the innocent cause of your capture. I felt the greatest desire to have you released, and if it had been in my power you would have been free before getting to Richmond.

I have thought of this occurrence very often, and wished to know if you were living and your address, so that I might write and tell you I was not in any way connected

with your capture. I am very glad at this late day to be able to gratify your curiosity, and to let you know that a Southern lady, although reduced to the last extremity, holds her honor dear, and would not be glad to know you had received this assurance of my innocence. Thanking you again for your past kindness, and deeply regretting it should have ended in harm to you, I am, very respectfully,  
MRS. JENNIE BROWN WYNN.

P. S.—I would like to know how long you were a prisoner, and if you were kindly treated.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1888.  
Mrs. Jennie Brown Wynn:  
DEAR MADAM: Your kind favor received. To be frank, I always felt as if you had a Confederate beau and he passed the lines and gave the points as Miss Smith did near Fort Conway.

I was in Libby for a month, suffered everything but death, was exchanged, joined my regiment and went through the balance of the war and was mustered out in June, 1865, but I never wounded and am now all right. I received a very kind letter from your brother and am now content on this question. It certainly saves me the journey to King George county, as I have always intended to solve the question by going there. I never saw you but once in my life, and though I was but a boy, I saw that you were a lady and sympathized with you and it was on this account that I started with my party to help you when the capture took place; but I can assure you that that affair made an impression on my mind, with regard to stepping out of one's way to help others, which has lasted these twenty-five years, but it is all right now. Remember, while I was there in Libby lots were drawn to hang two officers, and the only reason they were not hung was because our Government held General Lee's and General Winder's sons, and the Confederate Government was notified that if they hung the two Federal officers the two Confederates would be strung up. So they were released.

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in answering my inquiry, and let me repeat it again—I fully believe your statement. If you should ever visit Philadelphia I should be very glad to see you, Good-by, and good luck to you, is the earnest wish of  
Yours truly,  
A. B. WELLS.

OAK GROVE, Westmoreland Co., Va.,  
March 23, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Having heard from my uncle, Mr. William S. Brown, of King George County, of your inquiry of him regarding the true facts connected with your capture in that county during the war, I write at the request of my husband and amid the press of business, seldom finds time for letter-writing, to furnish them to you.

My husband, Mr. Lawrence Washington, is the only surviving member of the capturing party, and the man who carried your party across the Rappahannock and delivered you to the Confederate authorities.

He says that on the morning in question he and three other persons came over to this side of the river for the express purpose of capturing horses, and knowing that road to be a thoroughfare for your troops, secreted themselves to await any party that might pass along which was not too large to be overcome by them, and yours happened to be the party. No person on this side of the river knew anything of their designs, and there was no conspiracy whatever existing between them and Miss Virginia Brown.

After delivering you to the Confederate authorities he recrossed the river that night and reached his father's house, only to be driven from it in light in his night clothes, on the next morning by a party of your men who had heard of the affair and were searching for him.

Should you ever execute your plan of visiting this section he will be pleased to meet you, talk it all over and extend to you a more gratifying specimen of Virginia hospitality than on that memorable occasion. Respectfully,  
MRS. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

Telegraphic Brevities.  
The rumor that the Emperor of Brazil is about to abdicate is denied.

Maj. John S. Rudd attempted to commit suicide Sunday night in Charlestown, W. Va., by taking chloroform.

Elizabeth Arnold, a colored woman died in Lynchburg last night aged 118. She was probably the oldest person in the State.

Henry Dickman and his son were fatally shot by burglars whom they found in their house in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Samuel Watts, a widow, shot and killed a neighbor named Storm in St. Louis yesterday during a quarrel about a fence boundary.

An old man named Baker fatally shot two young men near Cheyenne Wells, Col., a day or two ago. He gave as a reason that he never allowed persons to ride over his land.

Jack Sterling, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and Jimmy Bush, of San Francisco, fought eleven rounds with skin gloves at Cheyenne yesterday. The former was victorious.

Bill Harding and Sam. Fern played poker near Fort Supply, Ark., a few nights ago. The latter lost heavily and demanded retribution from Harding, who refused to disgorge, and was shot dead by Fern.

The residence of Mrs. Jessie Craig, in Richmond, Ind., was blown up yesterday morning by some unknown parties. There were several persons in the house, all of whom escaped unhurt except Mrs. Craig, who was seriously injured.

DIED.  
April 15th, JOHN WILLIAM, son of John W. and Amanda L. Summers, aged 21 months. Funeral from his parents' residence to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock a. m.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.—A Reporter from this Office has been the victim of a fraud which appeared in the "Alexandria Daily Item" of Friday last. When that item appeared I had previously refused to report for that paper. For that refusal I leave the public and my friends to judge, if not sufficiently explained in the following sentences: "Lost"—I was, so far as wages are concerned, "Strayed"—I did stray from the path of rectitude when I engaged service on that paper. "Stolen"—Where are my wages? Echo does not answer.

R. A. SINGLET.

THE BEST MEDICAL WRITERS claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote nores and treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is ELY'S Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and all physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it.

LOST OR MISLAIN.—CERTIFICATE No. 117 ALEXANDRIA MARINE RAILWAY AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.  
ap16 3c  
EMANUEL FRANCIS.

CANNED WHORTLESBERIES and BLACK-BERRIES just received by  
ap16  
J. C. MILBURN.

FINE TEAS for sale low by  
ap4  
J. C. MILBURN.

THE EMPEROR Frederick.  
BERLIN, April 16.—Emperor Frederick passed a bad night last night. The fever and the symptoms of bronchitis have increased.

The following bulletin was issued this afternoon by the doctors in attendance upon the Emperor:  
"CHARLOTTENBURG, 3 30 p. m.  
The Emperor did not pass a good night, bronchitis having supervened yesterday, accompanied by high fever and shortness of breath."

Dr. Agnew.  
NEW YORK, April 16.—Although there is no marked improvement over that of yesterday in the condition of Dr. Agnew's patient, the doctors are hopeful that the crisis in his case has been passed. Dr. Agnew, while not giving forward to any great extent, is not on the ground.

POSTSCRIPT  
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES  
Proceedings of Congress.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.  
SENATE.  
Numerous bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar.  
Mr. Stewart introduced a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Waite, remarking that widows of Chief Justices should be placed on the same footing as to pensions as the widows of Presidents of the United States. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions.  
Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution for the suspension of the Senate rules during executive sessions during the consideration of the Fisheries treaty.  
Mr. Cockrell—Let that stand over.  
Mr. Sherman remarked that a resolution heretofore offered by the Senate in Virginia, in exactly the same terms, was pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations and would be reported for action, (he could not say whether from against) before the Fisheries treaty would come up. He did not think it wise to precipitate debate on the subject now.  
Mr. Riddleberger—Does the Senator object to the present consideration of the resolution?  
Mr. Sherman—If the Senator desires this resolution to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, I have no objection.  
Mr. Riddleberger—No! I do not want another resolution sent to that grave yard.  
The resolution went over under the rule.

HOUSE.  
Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them one providing that the daily sessions of the House shall begin at 11 o'clock; also directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate the management of the House restaurant, also providing for the control and regulation of railroads acquired by the United States under judicial foreclosure or forfeiture.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Arthur Kill bridge was passed and a motion to pass the river and harbor bill under a suspension of the rules was made.

Suicides.  
CARROLL, Iowa, April 16.—W. A. Overmier, of Templeton, who has been feeling despondent lately over business troubles, killed himself in the presence of his wife, brother and two